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# SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

JULY, 1984

## SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT MOVES DOWNWARD

### SEASONAL DECLINES INFLUENCE EMPLOYMENT LEVEL

South Carolina's nonagricultural employment dropped 2,900 to 1,240,300 in July. The over-the-month decline was the result of seasonal cutbacks in the public sector. This was the smallest June-July decrease in nonfarm employment in eight years. Despite the monthly developments, employment remained 62,700 above year-earlier levels.

### GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO DROP

In spite of the placement of approximately 6,000 Job Training Partnership Act workers (JTPA) into the public sector, government employment was lowered 7,300 to 229,700. This decline was attributed to seasonal dips in education. The largest decrease in the public sector occurred in local government, where school-related payrolls were reduced 7,700. State government employees reported a slight decline in jobs in July as a moderate increase in education was more than offset by a drop elsewhere in the sector. Federal government employment edged up 300 to 39,700 because of the hiring of temporary summer help.

### PRIVATE SECTOR POSTS EMPLOYMENT GAINS

South Carolina's private sector continued its upturn in jobs during July as all major industries reported employment increases except manufacturing and construction. Trade employment reflected the largest advance as there were 3,500 more jobs in July than June. The majority of these positions were posted in the retail sector. Employment in retail trade climbed 2,400 over the month and 9,500 from twelve months earlier. Within the retail sector, advances ranged from 100 to 1,300. The wholesale trade workforce increased 1,100, reflecting gains in both durable and nondurable goods. Setting new all-time highs were hotels and other lodging places; and health services. These upturns pushed service employment up 1,200 in July, which produced a gain of 13,700 above the year-ago level of 180,200.

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Because of seasonal layoffs of nonfaculty and student workers, employment in education services was lowered 1,600 to 13,600. Seasonal upturns in jobs were recorded in finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities. The growth in real estate accounted for 50% of the rise in the former industry. Posting an all-time high employment level of 57,200, transportation and public utilities reached a figure 2,100 greater than in July, 1983.

A pronounced employment decrease was recorded in the manufacturing sector, where a net 1,100 jobs were lost in July. Employment at firms which produce nondurable goods fell 800 to 252,000. This decline was reflected in all soft-good industries except food and kindred products; and rubber and miscellaneous plastics products. The most significant decrease occurred in textile mill products where 800 jobs were dropped due to layoffs and lack of work. The durable-good workforce was lowered 300 to 121,500. Some 200 jobs were lost in the construction sector in July. The general building contractor industry group was primarily responsible for the drop in construction.

## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES DOWNWARD TREND IN AUGUST

The nonfarm workforce is expected to slip downward in August. Most of the decline should occur in government, manufacturing, and construction. The drop in jobs in the public sector should reflect the continuous slowdown in school employment, despite the addition of summer youth employees. Jobholders in the manufacturing and construction industries are expected to experience a moderate decline as a result of the slowing of work orders and because of contract completions. All other private industries are expected to post employment gains.

## FEMALE EMPLOYMENT SLIPS IN JULY

The number of women employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina, at 556,900, declined 4,900 during July. Seasonal losses in government education caused the female employment level to drop.

The number of positions occupied by women in July (124,800) in the government sector dropped 5,700 to the lowest level since August, 1983. A seasonal downturn in local government education accounted for most of the decline. State government decreased 100, while federal government remained constant.

Female employment in the private sector edged upward 800 during July. Retail trade, positively affected by tourism, advanced 1,100 over the month. Services, and finance, insurance, and real estate reported gains of 400 and 300, respectively. Transportation and public utilities remained constant. Only two major industry divisions in the sector were on the downside. Manufacturing female employment, at 153,500, decreased 1,200 during July with both the durable and nondurable sectors experiencing losses. Apparel and other textile products were responsible for over 66% of the decline. Construction slipped 100 between the two months.

Female employment in South Carolina advanced 32,900 over the year, and all major industries experienced gains. Government realized the largest yearly increase (+12,800), while construction reported the smallest (+100).

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UP SLIGHTLY IN JULY

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged up to 7.0% in July after plunging to a four-year low in June. This represents 106,200 jobless individuals, a rise of 3,900 from the June level. The increase in unemployment is attributed mainly to layoffs in textiles and related industries, together with the seasonal reduction in nonfaculty personnel at local schools. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.5% in July.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

July, 1984

South Carolina

| | Unadjusted Data | | | Seasonally Adjusted Data | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current Month | Previous Month | Year-Ago | Current Month | Previous Month | Year-Ago |
| Civilian Labor Force | 1,522,600 | 1,522,400 | 1,485,800 | 1,501,300 | 1,488,400 | 1,464,500 |
| Total Employment | 1,416,400 | 1,420,100 | 1,340,200 | 1,403,300 | 1,394,100 | 1,327,100 |
| Total Unemployment | 106,200 | 102,300 | 145,600 | 98,000 | 94,300 | 137,400 |
| Unemployment Rate | 7.0 | 6.7 | 9.8 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 9.4 |

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

| | Charleston MSA | | | Columbia MSA | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current Month | Previous Month | Year-Ago | Current Month | Previous Month | Year-Ago |
| Civilian Labor Force | 185,940 | 188,240 | 177,880 | 206,410 | 207,890 | 199,010 |
| Total Employment | 175,830 | 177,610 | 161,980 | 196,560 | 198,000 | 185,500 |
| Total Unemployment | 10,110 | 10,630 | 15,900 | 9,850 | 9,890 | 13,510 |
| Unemployment Rate | 5.4 | 5.6 | 8.9 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 6.8 |

| | Greenville-Spartanburg MSA | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Current Month | Previous Month | Year-Ago |
| Civilian Labor Force | 293,330 | 295,270 | 285,550 |
| Total Employment | 275,670 | 278,200 | 260,420 |
| Total Unemployment | 17,660 | 17,070 | 25,130 |
| Unemployment Rate | 6.0 | 5.8 | 8.8 |

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

## WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Responding to job losses in the public sector, the Charleston nonagricultural employment level dropped 1,500 in July. The number of jobs in government declined 2,400 as a reaction to seasonal cutbacks in the local sector. Meanwhile, federal employment moved down 100 to 19,800, and the state government employment count rose 100 to 11,900 over the month. There were 900 net jobs added in the private sector where employment reached a level of 114,800. Approximately 55% of this increase occurred in trade, where the job count stood at 38,800. Retail trade rose 500 over the month and 2,300 above the year-ago figure of 29,300. Wholesale trade employment was unchanged at 7,200 from June to July. The construction and manufacturing industries each realized a 200 advance in positions. Both industries saw jobs advance as a result of increased demand for products. The upturn in manufacturing was centered in the hard-good sector, which moved up 200 to 10,600 in July. Employment gains of 100 were experienced in both transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The only decrease in positions was registered in services where 200 persons were separated from payrolls due to seasonal influences.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington, and Richland Counties)

Nonfarm employment for the Columbia area plunged 1,400 in July, but was 2,200 greater than the July, 1983 level of 187,700. The largest employment decline occurred in government as 1,100 persons were dropped from payroll records. The decline in government employment occurred in the local (-800) and state (-300) industry groups. Seasonal trends in the school job count were responsible for the drop. In federal government, no change occurred in July from June's level of 7,800. Manufacturing employment fell 300 reflecting job losses in both the durable- and nondurable-good industries. Durable goods moved down 200 as layoffs and less demand for products continued to cause reductions in jobs. Wage-earners in the soft-good sector experienced a 100 dip in jobs in July. Construction and services recorded downturns of 100 and 200, respectively. Posting no change in employment was the transportation and public utilities industry. Experiencing seasonal gains in employment were finance, insurance, and real estate; and trade. Employment gains in the former industry resulted in an overall job level of 15,500 while trade employment rose to 41,400 in July.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, And Spartanburg Counties)

Seasonal downturns in government employment, especially the school systems, heavily influenced the total nonfarm picture in Greenville-Spartanburg in July. Nonagricultural employment plunged 2,300 over the month to 265,500. The public sector dropped 2,700 employees from the rolls as state and local schools geared down for the summer. Manufacturing employment was reduced by 600 workers, all of which belonged to the nondurable sector. Only one other area lost workers in July and that was transportation and public utilities where the job count slipped 100 to 9,400. Services' workforce grew 500, and led the movement to offset government's losses. The area's builders continued hard at work and added 300 workers to their ranks. Trade employment increased by 200 with the wholesale sector totally responsible. Finance, insurance, and real estate slightly improved the employment picture by expanding to 10,800 workers from 10.800 in June.

## U.S. ECONOMY EXPERIENCES SLOWER GROWTH

Retail sales, in yet another sign that the nation's economic growth is slowing, fell 0.9% in July, marking the first decrease since March. The slowing of sales was felt in both durable goods, which dropped 1.4%, and nondurables, where sales were 0.6% lower. Among durable goods, the most significant declines were in auto sales, which were off 2.1%, and furniture and home furnishings, which slipped an equal percentage. The nondurables' downturn was led by general merchandise stores, which as a group, experienced a 3.9% drop.

Unemployment, after 20 months of holding steady or declining, increased unexpectedly to 7.5% in July. However, this leap in joblessness from June's 7.1% is not being viewed as signaling a sudden downward spiral in the economy. It appears to illustrate that the economy is now settling into a more sustainable path.

Housing starts declined 6.6% in July reflecting a continuation of high mortgage interest rates. Single-family house construction was off 10.1% while apartment starts dropped 1.8%. Decreased starts were most pronounced in the Northeast, where starts slumped 2.1%. Construction fell 20% in the Midwest, 2.2% in the West, and 1.0% in the South.

The nation's industries increased production a healthy 0.9% in July despite signs of slackening demand. Factory use also expanded over the month, going up 0.5% to 82.5% of capacity.

Production of automobiles was up slightly from June while appliances and furnishings advanced sharply. Even production of construction supplies, a category for which sales have been leveling off for several months, rose 0.4% in July.

Personal income, buoyed by new jobs, climbed 0.8% in July after a 0.9% jump the month before. Notwithstanding the increase, Americans were more cautious for a second month, spending less on cars and appliances. Disposable income also increased 0.8%, while the savings rate in July was up 0.5% to 6.1% of disposable income.

## SOUTHEASTERN HOURLY EARNINGS PUBLICATION NOW AVAILABLE

The publication entitled "Average Hourly Earnings in the Southeastern United States in Manufacturing-1982" is now available upon request. For the largest manufacturing industries in South Carolina, the states in the Southeast are ranked based on the average hourly earnings paid in the industry in the year 1982. The states under review include Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. For your copy, please contact Ginger Gurganus of the Labor Market Information Division at 803-758-8983.

## INCREASED PAYROLLS IN FACTORIES

Average hourly earnings in manufacturing in South Carolina increased $0.06 in July, but factory workers received slightly smaller weekly pay checks.

Hard-good earnings rose to $7.32 over the month in a nearly unanimous ascent. The sole decline was in instruments and related products, where production slowed as orders softened.

Workers in nondurables averaged $7.27 in July, a gain of $0.06 over June. The boost was produced in part by a reduction in the work force, which usually includes lower-paid and part-time employees. Chemicals and allied products supplied workers the largest wage gain as the seasonal increases in demand for recreation and leisure-related products pushed earnings to $10.67 in July.

Weekly earnings were down just over $2.00 during the month in manufacturing with all of the loss coming from the durable-good sector. Pay checks of hard-good workers shrank more than $5.00 in July while nondurable employees edged up a few cents. The reduced workweek and smaller work force underscored the drop in wages.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

July, 1984

| | South Carolina | | | Charleston MSA | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current Month | Previous Month | Year-Ago | Current Month | Previous Month | Year-Ago |
| Average Hourly Earnings | $ 7.29 | $ 7.23 | $ 7.08 | $ 8.67 | $ 8.57 | $ 8.42 |
| Average Weekly Earnings | 294.52 | 295.71 | 284.62 | 349.40 | 353.08 | 341.01 |
| Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars) | 95.78 | 96.57 | 95.45 | 113.63 | 115.31 | 114.36 |

| | Columbia MSA | | | Greenville-Spartanburg MSA | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current Month | Previous Month | Year-Ago | Current Month | Previous Month | Year-Ago |
| Average Hourly Earnings | $ 7.16 | $ 7.10 | $ 6.89 | $ 7.05 | $ 7.09 | $ 6.73 |
| Average Weekly Earnings | 264.92 | 286.13 | 277.67 | 285.52 | 289.98 | 270.55 |
| Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars) | 86.15 | 93.45 | 92.88 | 92.85 | 94.70 | 90.73 |

## OVERTIME HOURS REDUCED IN JULY

The state's manufacturing production workers averaged 3.4 overtime hours in July. This amount was 0.1 hour lower than in the previous month. Approximately 31% of total production employees experienced a cut in overtime hours. Decreased overtime in the durable-good sector was responsible for the overall decline.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

July, 1984

| | Current Month | Previous Month | Year-Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manufacturing | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Durable Goods | 3.4 | 3.7 | 2.9 |
| Nondurable Goods | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 |

## FACTORY WORKWEEK SHORTER IN JULY

South Carolina's production workers experienced a shorter workweek in July as reduced demand for capital and consumer goods caused overtime hours to be cut.

In the durable-good sector, average working hours slipped to 41.1, a drop of 1.0 hour from June. Completion of contracts with fewer reorders pushed the workweek in electrical and electronic equipment factories down almost 3.0 hours. Only one group, furniture and fixtures, reversed the downward trend by rising nearly an hour over the month.

Nondurable workers lost 0.6 hour in July and averaged below 40.0 for the month. Slower consumer spending during July had a pronounced effect on soft-good producers, especially textile finishings, except wool (-3.5) and men's and boys' furnishings (-2.4). A few groups registered increased workweeks in spite of the general decline. Most notable among these was floor covering mills, where employees worked 2.0 hours a week longer than in June.

## SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Throughout most of South Carolina, the dry weather experienced during the second week of August was a welcomed sight. The rain during July brought about a need for dry weather because of very wet fields. The corn harvest is underway with yields reported to be good. Earworm infestation is evident in the corn crop in some areas, though it is not as high as expected for this time of year. Soybeans, overall, look good while farmers apply herbicides to their fields. The condition of the cotton crop looks good, but in some areas bollworms are having to be kept under control. Reports indicate the bollworm egg count is expected to jump in the coming week. The tobacco harvest is moving at a faster rate than normal, and an excellent quality crop is expected. South Carolina's fruits show peaches 87% harvested. Their harvest is heavy, condition-good, and prices-low. And apples, so far, look to be in excellent condition with 6% already harvested.

## PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DESCENDS TO LOWER LEVEL

The manufacturing production worker productivity index tapered off 2.2 points to 105.6 in July. The drop was caused by a 1,200 drop in production worker employment coupled with a 0.7 hour drop in average weekly hours. The July index was 4.7 points greater than the year-ago figure of 100.9.

NOTE: Productivity Index was formerly called Manhour Index.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
July, 1984

| | Current Month | Previous Month | Year-Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manufacturing Productivity Index | 105.6 | 107.8 | 100.9 |
| Durable Good Productivity Index | 137.6 | 141.6 | 122.8 |
| Nondurable Good Productivity Index | 95.1 | 96.9 | 93.8 |
| Textile Productivity index | 71.1 | 71.9 | 66.2 |
| Apparel Productivity Index | 102.8 | 109.2 | 97.2 |

## NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

| Name of Firm | Location | Estimated No. of workers | Other Information |
|---|---|---|---|
| Union Camp | Eastover | 398 | The mill will produce different grades of uncoated fine paper used primarily for printing and writing. It is scheduled to open September 1, 1984. |
| Moxie's | Columbia | 125 | The new gourmet hamburger restaurant is reminiscent of a 1950's drug store and soda shop. |
| Lockhead | North Charleston | 250 | Due to increased demand for parts from the Air Force, Lockhead is expanding its adhesive bond plant. |

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

| Name of Firm | Location | Estimated No. of Workers | Other Information |
|---|---|---|---|
| Outlet Pointe | Columbia | 250-300 | Thirty-eight stores will be housed in Columbia's first outlet mall. The stores will offer a variety of quality merchandise at 15% to 70% discount off normal department store prices. |
| Lockheed Corp. | Greenville | 250 | Lockheed will open a new aircraft maintenance and service center. They hope to start operations by October, 1984 |
| Hamricks | Columbia | 80 | This new clothing store will be housed in the old Woolco Store on Garners Ferry Road. Hamricks is primarily a manufacturer's outlet that sells sportswear. |
| Union Carbide Corp. | Fountain Inn | 600 | This new plant will triple Union Carbide production of ceramic multichip capacitors, which is used in computers, telecommunications equipment, military and household appliances. |
| Bowater | Catawba | 215 | Due to demands for coated paper, Bowater will expand it's paper production by some 197,000 tons. |

## PER CAPITA INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR MARKET AREAS

For planning and economic development purposes, the State of South Carolina is sometimes divided into groups of counties which represent separate labor market areas. The state's counties are often grouped as follows:

I-Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg
II-Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, Saluda
III-Chester, Lancaster, Union, York
IV-Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, Richland
V-Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, Orangeburg
VI-Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, Sumter
VII-Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion, Marlboro
VIII-Georgetown, Horry, Williamsburg
IX-Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester
X-Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper

Per capita income in all areas of the state slowed substantially during the recessionary year of 1982. Ranking of per capita income be area remained unchanged in 1982 from the previous year, except for areas VI and VII, which reversed places as VII became the lowest. Area IV, which includes the Columbia metropolitan area, maintained the highest level of per capita income in both years.

Per capita income rose despite population increases of 0.5 percent to 4.5 percent in all areas in both years (except for a slight 0.8 percent decline in area II in 1982). Personal income growth ranged from 10.5 percent to 18.0 percent in 1981 and from 2.5 percent to 9.0 percent in 1982.

| AREA | 1981 PER CAPITA INCOME | CHANGE FROM 1980 | 1982 PER CAPITA INCOME | CHANGE FROM 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | $8,681 | + 10.1% | $9,009 | + 3.8% |
| II | 7,529 | + 9.3% | 7,789 | + 3.4% |
| III | 8,048 | + 11.9% | 8,389 | + 4.2% |
| IV | 9,025 | + 10.8% | 9,464 | + 4.9% |
| V | 7,829 | + 12.1% | 8,289 | + 5.9% |
| VI | 6,890 | + 12.3% | 7,219 | + 4.8% |
| VII | 6,973 | + 14.5% | 7,173 | + 2.9% |
| VIII | 7,278 | + 14.2% | 7,740 | + 6.3% |
| IX | 8,333 | + 13.2% | 8,584 | + 3.0% |
| X | 8,178 | + 16.8% | 8,519 | + 4.2% |
| State | 8,109 | + 11.1% | 8,475 | + 4.5% |

Note: Area Per Capita Income = Area Total Personal Income ÷ Area Population

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

| Occupation Desired | Mos. Exp. 1/ | Other Experience | Mos. Exp. 1/ | Education (Highest Grade Completed) | Hours Desired: Full Time | Hours Desired: Part Time | Annual Income Desired | Relocate: Yes | Relocate: No | Location of Applicant* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stock Control Clerk | 22 | None | N/A | 12 | X | | $16,800 | | X | Conway |
| Drafter, Mechanical | 99 | None | N/A | 14 | X | | 20,000 | | X | Rock Hill |
| Supply Clerk | 36 | Security Guard | 12 | 12 | X | | 9,568 | X | | Kingstree |
| Air Traffic Controller | 99 | None | N/A | 12 | X | | 17,000 | X | | Seneca |
| Biologist | 99 | None | N/A | 19 | X | | 20,000 | X | | Florence |
| Staff Nurse (RN) | 29 | None | N/A | 15 | X | | 17,992 | | X | Hartsville |
| Accountant | 48 | None | N/A | 16 | X | | 20,000 | X | | Spartanburg |
| Electrician Supervisor | 99 | None | N/A | 12 | X | | 18,000 | X | | Union |
| Secretary | 94 | Bookkeeper | 34 | 12 | X | | 11,000 | X | | Georgetown |
| Mechanical Engineer | 96 | None | N/A | 16 | X | | 25,000 | X | | Newberry |
| Administrative Assistant | 12 | Secretary | 24 | 16 | X | | 10,500 | | X | Columbia |
| Project Engineer | 39 | None | N/A | 16 | X | | 35,000 | X | | Lancaster |
| Teacher, Secondary | 18 | None | N/A | 16 | X | | 10,000 | X | | Walterboro |

* **There are currently more than** 91,600 **applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.**

1/ **Months Experience** - "99 indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1984

| Industry | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 | Net Change From: June 1984 | Net Change From: July 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Nonagricultural Employment | 1240.3 | 1243.2 | 1177.6 | - 2.9 | + 62.7 |
| Total Private | 1010.6 | 1006.2 | 967.9 | + 4.4 | + 42.7 |
| Mining | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0.0 | - 0.1 |
| Construction | 74.6 | 74.8 | 73.6 | - 0.2 | + 1.0 |
| Heavy Construction Contractors | 13.0 | 12.9 | 12.4 | + 0.1 | + 0.6 |
| Highway and Street Construction | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.5 | - 0.1 | + 0.1 |
| Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway | 8.4 | 8.2 | 7.9 | + 0.2 | + 0.5 |
| Special Trade Contractors | 32.5 | 32.4 | 33.1 | + 0.1 | - 0.6 |
| Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 0.0 | + 0.2 |
| Electrical Work | 5.9 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 0.0 | - 1.2 |
| Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6) | 373.5 | 374.6 | 361.9 | - 1.1 | + 11.6 |
| Durable Goods | 121.5 | 121.8 | 112.5 | - 0.3 | + 9.0 |
| Nondurable Goods | 252.0 | 252.8 | 249.4 | - 0.8 | + 2.6 |
| Transportation and Public Utilities | 57.2 | 56.8 | 55.1 | + 0.4 | + 2.1 |
| Trucking and Warehousing | 14.8 | 14.8 | 14.3 | 0.0 | + 0.5 |
| Water Transportation | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.8 | + 0.1 | + 0.5 |
| Communication | 13.9 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio) | 9.9 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 0.0 | - 0.2 |
| Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services | 17.8 | 17.6 | 16.6 | + 0.2 | + 1.2 |
| Electric Services | 12.1 | 12.0 | 11.3 | + 0.1 | + 0.8 |
| Combination Utility Services | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | + 0.2 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade | 255.3 | 251.8 | 243.2 | + 3.5 | + 12.1 |
| Wholesale Trade | 52.6 | 51.5 | 50.0 | + 1.1 | + 2.6 |
| Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods | 29.4 | 29.0 | 27.1 | + 0.4 | + 2.3 |
| Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies | 14.1 | 13.8 | 11.8 | + 0.3 | + 2.3 |
| Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods | 23.2 | 22.5 | 22.9 | + 0.7 | + 0.3 |
| Groceries and Related Products | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.7 | + 0.1 | + 0.3 |
| Groceries, General Line | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 0.0 | + 0.1 |
| Petroleum and Petroleum Products | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 0.0 | - 0.1 |
| Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 0.0 | - 0.1 |
| Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1984

| Industry | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 | Net Change From: June 1984 | Net Change From: July 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Retail Trade | 202.7 | 200.3 | 193.2 | + 2.4 | + 9.5 |
| Building Materials and Garden Supplies | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 0.0 | + 0.2 |
| Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 0.0 | + 0.2 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 27.0 | 26.7 | 24.6 | + 0.3 | + 2.4 |
| Department Stores | 19.9 | 19.7 | 17.7 | + 0.2 | + 2.2 |
| Food Stores | 37.1 | 36.5 | 35.8 | + 0.6 | + 1.3 |
| Grocery Stores | 35.2 | 34.6 | 34.1 | + 0.6 | + 1.1 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 54.4 | 53.8 | 52.1 | + 0.6 | + 2.3 |
| Banking | 15.5 | 15.4 | 15.0 | + 0.1 | + 0.5 |
| Commercial and Stock Savings Banks | 15.4 | 15.3 | 14.9 | + 0.1 | + 0.5 |
| State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 0.0 | + 0.2 |
| National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.1 | + 0.1 | + 0.3 |
| Insurance Carriers | 11.5 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 0.0 | + 0.4 |
| Life Insurance | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 0.0 | + 0.1 |
| Services | 193.9 | 192.7 | 180.2 | + 1.2 | + 13.7 |
| Hotels and Other Lodging Places | 21.7 | 21.3 | 176.6 | + 0.4 | + 2.6 |
| Health Services | 43.6 | 43.4 | 40.9 | + 0.2 | + 2.7 |
| Hospitals | 16.5 | 16.5 | 15.1 | 0.0 | + 1.4 |
| Educational Services | 13.6 | 15.2 | 11.8 | - 1.6 | + 1.8 |
| Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges | 7.6 | 8.0 | 5.6 | - 0.4 | + 2.0 |
| Total Government | 229.7 | 237.0 | 209.7 | - 7.3 | + 20.0 |
| Total Federal Government | 39.7 | 39.4 | 38.1 | + 0.3 | + 1.6 |
| Total State Government | 70.8 | 70.9 | 66.3 | - 0.1 | + 4.5 |
| State Education | 27.3 | 26.9 | 22.6 | + 0.4 | + 4.7 |
| Other State Government | 43.5 | 44.0 | 43.7 | - 0.5 | - 0.2 |
| Total Local Government | 119.2 | 126.7 | 105.3 | - 7.5 | + 13.9 |
| Local Education | 63.9 | 71.6 | 50.5 | - 7.7 | + 13.4 |
| Other Local Government | 55.3 | 55.1 | 54.8 | + 0.2 | + 0.5 |

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1984

| Industry | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 | Net Change From: June 1984 | Net Change From: July 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manufacturing | 373.5 | 374.6 | 361.9 | - 1.1 | + 11.6 |
| Durable Goods | 121.5 | 121.8 | 112.5 | - 0.3 | + 9.0 |
| Lumber and Wood Products | 14.3 | 14.4 | 14.3 | - 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Sawmills and Planing Mills | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 0.0 | - 0.1 |
| Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.0 | + 0.2 | + 0.3 |
| Household Furniture | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | + 0.1 | + 0.1 |
| Stone, Clay, and Glass Products | 11.5 | 11.6 | 10.9 | - 0.1 | + 0.6 |
| Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 0.0 | + 0.2 |
| Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 0.0 | + 0.3 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 0.0 | - 0.1 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 15.2 | 15.3 | 14.1 | - 0.1 | + 1.1 |
| Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.8 | - 0.1 | + 0.4 |
| Fabricated Structural Metal Products | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 0.0 | + 0.4 |
| Machinery, Except Electrical | 30.0 | 30.1 | 27.1 | - 0.1 | + 2.9 |
| Construction and Related Machinery | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 0.0 | + 0.2 |
| Metalworking Machinery | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.0 | - 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Special Industry Machinery | 7.2 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 0.0 | + 0.3 |
| General Industrial Machinery | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 0.0 | + 0.7 |
| Electrical and Electronic Equipment | 24.4 | 24.4 | 20.6 | 0.0 | + 3.8 |
| Electrical Industrial Apparatus | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 0.0 | + 0.2 |
| Household Appliances | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.6 | - 0.1 | + 0.5 |
| Electronic Components and Accessories | 10.7 | 10.6 | 8.2 | + 0.1 | + 2.5 |
| Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 0.0 | + 0.2 |
| Transportation Equipment | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.8 | + 0.1 | + 0.5 |
| Instruments and Related Products | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | - 0.1 | - 0.1 |
| Medical Instruments and Supplies | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | - 0.1 | - 0.2 |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 | - 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Nondurable Goods | 252.0 | 252.8 | 249.4 | - 0.8 | + 2.6 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 15.1 | 14.9 | 14.5 | + 0.2 | + 0.6 |
| Meat Products | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.4 | + 0.1 | - 0.2 |
| Beverages | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 0.0 | + 0.1 |

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1984

| Industry | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 | Net Change From: June 1984 | Net Change From: July 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Textile Mill Products | 112.6 | 113.4 | 112.7 | - 0.8 | - 0.1 |
| Weaving Mills, Cotton | 33.6 | 33.8 | 33.5 | - 0.2 | + 0.1 |
| Weaving Mills, Synthetics | 32.6 | 32.4 | 32.5 | + 0.2 | + 0.1 |
| Knitting Mills | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 0.0 | + 0.5 |
| Textile Finishing, Except Wool | 15.1 | 15.6 | 16.2 | - 0.5 | - 1.1 |
| Textile Finishing, Cotton | 7.3 | 7.5 | 8.0 | - 0.2 | - 0.7 |
| Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.5 | - 0.3 | - 0.4 |
| Floor Covering Mills | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 0.0 | + 0.3 |
| Yarn and Thread Mills | 9.6 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 0.0 | - 0.5 |
| Yarn Spinning Mills | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.5 | - 0.1 | - 0.5 |
| Miscellaneous Textile Goods | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 0.0 | + 0.4 |
| Apparel and Other Textile Products | 47.2 | 47.6 | 46.2 | - 0.4 | + 1.0 |
| Men's and Boys' Furnishings | 10.8 | 10.8 | 9.9 | 0.0 | + 0.9 |
| Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear | 8.2 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 0.0 | + 0.5 |
| Women's and Misses' Outerwear | 16.0 | 16.3 | 16.3 | - 0.3 | - 0.3 |
| Women's and Misses' Shirts | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.3 | - 0.2 | - 0.1 |
| Women's and Children's Undergarments | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 0.0 | + 0.2 |
| Children's Outerwear | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 0.0 | + 0.3 |
| Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.3 | - 0.1 | - 0.2 |
| Paper and Allied Products | 14.7 | 14.8 | 14.5 | - 0.1 | + 0.2 |
| Paperboard Mills | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 0.0 | + 0.1 |
| Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | - 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Paperboard Containers and Boxes | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 0.0 | + 0.1 |
| Printing and Publishing | 9.1 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 0.0 | + 0.3 |
| Newspapers | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | + 0.1 |
| Commercial Printing | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 0.0 | + 0.1 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products | 32.7 | 32.8 | 33.0 | - 0.1 | - 0.3 |
| Plastics Materials and Synthetics | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.9 | 0.0 | - 0.9 |
| Industrial Organic Chemicals | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 0.0 | + 0.1 |
| Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products | 19.2 | 19.0 | 18.6 | + 0.2 | + 0.6 |
| Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 0.0 | + 0.1 |
| Miscellaneous Plastics Products | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.5 | + 0.1 | + 0.2 |

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1984

| Industry | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 | Net Change From: June 1984 | Net Change From: July 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Nonagricultural Employment | 1205.9 | 1187.5 | 1143.7 | + 18.4 | + 62.2 |
| Total Private | 957.8 | 949.7 | 917.7 | + 8.1 | + 40.1 |
| Construction | 72.0 | 72.2 | 71.0 | - 0.2 | + 1.0 |
| Manufacturing | 376.7 | 373.7 | 365.0 | + 3.0 | + 11.7 |
| Durable Goods | 122.5 | 120.5 | 113.4 | + 2.0 | + 9.1 |
| Lumber and Wood Products | 14.2 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Stone, Clay, and Glass Products | 11.3 | 11.4 | 10.7 | - 0.1 | + 0.6 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 0.0 | - 0.1 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 15.2 | 15.1 | 14.1 | + 0.1 | + 1.1 |
| Machinery, Except Electrical | 30.8 | 30.0 | 27.8 | + 0.8 | + 3.0 |
| Special Industry Machinery | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.0 | + 0.2 | + 0.3 |
| Electrical and Electronic Equipment | 24.5 | 24.1 | 20.7 | + 0.4 | + 3.8 |
| Nondurable Goods | 254.2 | 253.2 | 251.6 | + 1.0 | + 2.6 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 14.9 | 15.0 | 14.3 | - 0.1 | + 0.6 |
| Textile Mill Products | 115.1 | 114.0 | 115.1 | + 1.1 | + 0.6 |
| Weaving Mills, Cotton | 34.6 | 34.6 | 34.5 | 0.0 | + 0.1 |
| Weaving Mills, Synthetics | 33.0 | 33.1 | 32.9 | - 0.1 | + 0.1 |
| Knitting Mills | 9.2 | 8.7 | 8.7 | + 0.5 | + 0.5 |
| Textile Finishing, Except Wool | 15.6 | 15.4 | 16.7 | + 0.2 | - 1.1 |
| Yarn and Thread Mills | 9.7 | 9.5 | 10.2 | + 0.2 | - 0.5 |
| Apparel and Other Textile Products | 47.6 | 47.2 | 46.6 | + 0.4 | + 1.0 |
| Men's and Boys' Furnishings | 11.0 | 10.7 | 10.1 | + 0.3 | + 0.9 |
| Women's and Misses' Outerwear | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16.3 | 0.0 | - 0.2 |
| Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.3 | - 0.1 | - 0.2 |
| Paper and Allied Products | 14.6 | 14.7 | 14.4 | - 0.1 | + 0.2 |
| Printing and Publishing | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 0.0 | + 0.3 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products | 32.5 | 32.7 | 32.8 | - 0.2 | - 0.3 |
| Plastics Materials and Synthetics | 17.1 | 16.9 | 17.9 | + 0.2 | - 0.8 |

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1984

| Industry | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 | Net Change From: June 1984 | Net Change From: July 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transportation and Public Utilities | 56.8 | 56.2 | 54.7 | + 0.6 | + 2.1 |
| Trucking and Warehousing | 14.7 | 14.6 | 14.2 | + 0.1 | + 0.5 |
| Communication | 14.1 | 13.7 | 14.0 | + 0.4 | + 0.1 |
| Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services | 17.6 | 17.5 | 16.4 | + 0.1 | + 1.2 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade | 249.6 | 247.4 | 237.8 | + 2.2 | + 11.8 |
| Wholesale Trade | 51.7 | 51.1 | 49.2 | + 0.6 | + 2.5 |
| Retail Trade | 197.9 | 196.3 | 188.6 | + 1.6 | + 9.3 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 27.7 | 27.3 | 25.2 | + 0.4 | + 2.5 |
| Food Stores | 36.4 | 36.2 | 35.1 | + 0.2 | + 1.3 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 53.0 | 52.7 | 50.8 | + 0.3 | + 2.2 |
| Insurance Carriers | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.0 | - 0.1 | + 0.4 |
| Services | 190.7 | 188.3 | 177.3 | + 2.4 | + 13.4 |
| Hotels and Other Lodging Places | 18.7 | 18.2 | 16.4 | + 0.5 | + 2.3 |
| Educational Services | 18.3 | 18.5 | 15.9 | - 0.2 | + 2.4 |
| Total Government | 248.1 | 237.8 | 226.0 | + 10.3 | + 22.1 |
| Total Federal Government | 38.5 | 37.9 | 36.9 | + 0.6 | + 1.6 |
| Total State Government | 75.2 | 75.4 | 70.4 | - 0.2 | + 4.8 |
| Total Local Government | 134.4 | 124.5 | 118.7 | + 9.9 | + 15.7 |

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

| Industry | July, 1984 GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG | | | COLUMBIA | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 |
| Total Nonagricultural Employment | 265.5 | 267.8 | 261.7 | 189.9 | 191.3 | 187.7 |
| Construction | 16.6 | 16.3 | 16.8 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 11.9 |
| Heavy Construction Contractors | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | - | - | - |
| Special Trade Contractors | 8.1 | 7.9 | 8.5 | - | - | - |
| Manufacturing | 99.3 | 99.9 | 98.6 | 26.6 | 26.9 | 25.1 |
| Durable Goods | 29.5 | 29.5 | 28.9 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 12.1 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | .9 | .9 | 1.0 | - | - | - |
| Stone, Clay, and Glass Products | - | - | - | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Primary Metal Industries | - | - | - | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Primary and Fabricated Metals | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.9 | - | - | - |
| Fabricated Metal Products | - | - | - | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Machinery, Except Electrical | 11.9 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| Metalworking Machinery | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | - | - | - |
| Special Industry Machinery | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | - | - | - |
| Office and Computing Machines | - | - | - | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Electrical and Electronic Equipment | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Nondurable Goods | 69.8 | 69.3 | 69.7 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 13.0 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Textile Mill Products | 34.6 | 34.7 | 33.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| Weaving Mills, Cotton | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.0 | - | - | - |
| Weaving Mills, Synthetics | 11.1 | 11.1 | 10.8 | - | - | - |
| Knitting Mills | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | - | - | - |
| Textile Finishing, Except Wool | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.5 | - | - | - |
| Floor Covering Mills | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 | - | - | - |
| Yarn and Thread Mills | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | - | - | - |
| Apparel and Other Textile Products | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Men's and Boys' Furnishings | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | - | - | - |
| Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.3 | - | - | - |
| Paper and Allied Products | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | .9 |
| Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | - | - | - |
| Printing and Publishing | - | - | - | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.2 | - | - | - |
| Chemicals and Petroleum | - | - | - | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| Plastics Materials and Synthetics | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.8 | - | - | - |
| Transportation and Public Utilities | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 9.5 |
| Transportation | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.4 | - | - | - |
| Trucking and Warehousing | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | - | - | - |
| Communication | - | - | - | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.9 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade | 55.5 | 55.3 | 54.5 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 39.6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 14.1 | 13.9 | 14.3 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.1 |
| Retail Trade | 41.4 | 41.4 | 40.2 | 30.2 | 30.1 | 28.5 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 6.1 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 3.3 |
| Food Stores | - | - | - | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 10.9 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 15.5 | 15.3 | 14.9 |
| Banking | - | - | - | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.5 |
| Insurance Carriers | - | - | - | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service | - | - | - | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Services | 39.9 | 39.4 | 39.0 | 31.7 | 31.9 | 32.0 |
| Business Services | - | - | - | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.5 |
| Health Services | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.7 |
| Membership Organizations | - | - | - | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Total Government | 33.6 | 36.3 | 32.2 | 53.1 | 54.2 | 54.4 |
| Total Federal Government | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| Total State Government | 8.4 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 28.4 | 28.7 | 30.0 |
| Total Local Government | 23.2 | 25.8 | 21.7 | 16.9 | 17.7 | 16.6 |

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

July, 1984

| Industry | CHARLESTON | | | ROCK HILL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 |
| Total Nonagricultural Employment | 160.4 | 161.9 | 154.2 | 39.5 | 39.6 | 39.9 |
| Construction | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Manufacturing | 20.1 | 19.9 | 18.7 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 12.8 |
| Durable Goods | 10.6 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Lumber and Wood Products | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | - | - | - |
| Stone, Clay, and Glass Products | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | - | - | - |
| Machinery, Except Electrical | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.0 | - | - | - |
| Transportation Equipment | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | - | - | - |
| Nondurable Goods | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.9 |
| Textile Mill Products | - | - | - | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.4 |
| Apparel and Other Textile Products | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Printing and Publishing | 1.0 | 1.0 | .9 | - | - | - |
| Chemicals and Allied Products | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | - | - | - |
| Transportation and Public Utilities | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade | 38.8 | 38.3 | 36.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| Wholesale Trade | 7.2 | 7.2 | 6.9 | - | - | - |
| Retail Trade | 31.6 | 31.1 | 29.3 | - | - | - |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Services | 28.2 | 28.4 | 27.6 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| Total Government | 45.6 | 48.0 | 45.2 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.4 |
| Total Federal Government | 19.3 | 19.9 | 18.8 | - | - | - |
| Total State Government | 11.9 | 11.8 | 12.4 | - | - | - |
| Total Local Government | 13.9 | 16.3 | 14.0 | - | - | - |

| INDUSTRY | ANDERSON | | | FLORENCE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 |
| Total Nonagricultural Employment | 47.5 | 47.8 | 47.5 | 43.8 | 43.6 | 42.8 |
| Construction | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Manufacturing | 21.8 | 22.0 | 21.5 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 12.6 |
| Durable Goods | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Nondurable Goods | 16.9 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.0 |
| Textile Mill Products | 9.7 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.6 |
| Apparel and Other Textile Products | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Transportation and Public Utilities | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.3 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Services | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| Total Government | 6.6 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 8.0 |

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1984

| Industry | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 | Net Change From June 1984 | Net Change From July 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Nonagricultural Employment | 556.9 | 561.8 | 524.0 | - 4.9 | + 32.9 |
| Total Private | 432.1 | 431.3 | 412.0 | + 0.8 | + 20.1 |
| Construction | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.7 | - 0.1 | + 0.1 |
| Manufacturing | 153.5 | 154.7 | 148.5 | - 1.2 | + 5.0 |
| Durable Goods | 38.8 | 39.3 | 35.3 | - 0.5 | + 3.5 |
| Lumber and Wood Products | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 0.0 | + 0.4 |
| Machinery, Except Electrical | 8.2 | 8.3 | 7.5 | - 0.1 | + 0.7 |
| Electrical and Electronic Equipment | 13.8 | 13.9 | 11.5 | - 0.1 | + 2.3 |
| Instruments and Related Products | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | - 0.1 | - 0.1 |
| Nondurable Goods | 114.7 | 115.4 | 113.2 | - 0.7 | + 1.5 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.6 | + 0.2 | + 0.2 |
| Textile Mill Products | 48.4 | 48.6 | 48.2 | - 0.2 | + 0.2 |
| Weaving Mills, Cotton | 14.1 | 14.2 | 14.1 | - 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Weaving Mills, Synthetics | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Knitting Mills | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 0.0 | + 0.3 |
| Apparel and Other Textile Products | 40.1 | 40.9 | 39.5 | - 0.8 | + 0.6 |
| Men's and Boys' Furnishings | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.0 | - 0.2 | + 0.6 |
| Women's and Misses' Outerwear | 13.9 | 14.1 | 14.2 | - 0.2 | - 0.3 |
| Children's Outerwear | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Paper and Allied Products | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | + 0.1 |
| Printing and Publishing | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 0.0 | + 0.2 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 0.0 | - 0.1 |
| Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.7 | + 0.1 | + 0.2 |
| Transportation and Public Utilities | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 0.0 | + 0.3 |
| Communication | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade | 119.0 | 117.6 | 112.9 | + 1.4 | + 6.1 |
| Wholesale Trade | 13.2 | 12.9 | 12.5 | + 0.3 | + 0.7 |
| Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods | 7.5 | 7.4 | 6.9 | + 0.1 | + 0.6 |
| Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.6 | + 0.2 | + 0.1 |
| Retail Trade | 105.8 | 104.7 | 100.4 | + 1.1 | + 5.4 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 19.7 | 19.6 | 17.9 | + 0.1 | + 1.8 |
| Food Stores | 16.9 | 16.7 | 16.4 | + 0.2 | + 0.5 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 33.2 | 32.9 | 31.9 | + 0.3 | + 1.3 |
| Banking | 11.6 | 11.5 | 11.3 | + 0.1 | + 0.3 |
| Insurance Carriers | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 0.0 | + 0.3 |
| Services | 108.1 | 107.7 | 100.8 | + 0.4 | + 7.3 |
| Hotels and Other Lodging Places | 13.4 | 13.2 | 11.8 | + 0.2 | + 1.6 |
| Health Services | 35.9 | 35.6 | 33.8 | + 0.3 | + 2.1 |
| Hospitals | 13.6 | 13.5 | 12.6 | + 0.1 | + 1.0 |
| Educational Services | 7.8 | 8.7 | 6.9 | - 0.9 | + 0.9 |
| Total Government | 124.8 | 130.5 | 112.0 | - 5.7 | + 12.8 |
| Total Federal Government | 12.2 | 12.2 | 11.7 | 0.0 | + 0.5 |
| Total State Government | 38.2 | 38.3 | 36.0 | - 0.1 | + 2.2 |
| State Education | 13.4 | 13.2 | 11.1 | + 0.2 | + 2.3 |
| Other State Government | 24.8 | 25.1 | 24.9 | - 0.3 | - 0.1 |
| Total Local Government | 74.4 | 80.0 | 64.3 | - 5.6 | + 10.1 |
| Local Education | 47.3 | 53.0 | 37.4 | - 5.7 | + 9.9 |
| Other Local Government | 27.1 | 27.0 | 26.9 | - 0.1 | + 0.2 |

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE II

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
July, 1984

| INDUSTRY | PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) | | | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) | | | AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours) | | | AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 |
| MANUFACTURING | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DURABLE GOODS | 289.1 | 290.3 | 281.2 | 293.06 | 295.71 | 284.62 | 40.2 | 40.9 | 40.2 | 7.29 | 7.23 | 7.08 |
| Lumber and Wood Products | 90.8 | 91.2 | 84.2 | 300.85 | 306.49 | 287.14 | 41.1 | 42.1 | 40.5 | 7.32 | 7.28 | 7.09 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stone, Clay, and Glass Products | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 290.38 | 296.26 | 268.13 | 44.4 | 45.3 | 44.1 | 6.54 | 6.54 | 6.08 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 263.04 | 251.47 | 235.79 | 41.1 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 6.40 | 6.24 | 5.88 |
| Machinery, Except Electrical | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 353.97 | 361.66 | 369.90 | 40.5 | 42.3 | 44.3 | 8.74 | 8.55 | 8.35 |
| Special Industry Machinery | 12.0 | 12.1 | 11.1 | 296.61 | 294.53 | 257.34 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 37.9 | 7.13 | 7.08 | 6.79 |
| Electrical and Electronic Equipment | 20.5 | 20.7 | 18.5 | 332.06 | 336.34 | 302.17 | 42.3 | 42.9 | 41.0 | 7.85 | 7.84 | 7.37 |
| Instruments and Related Products | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 292.33 | 293.76 | 291.21 | 40.1 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 7.29 | 7.20 | 7.12 |
| | 18.2 | 18.2 | 15.4 | 237.75 | 254.12 | 238.76 | 37.5 | 40.4 | 37.6 | 6.34 | 6.29 | 6.35 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 272.98 | 287.66 | 267.15 | 36.3 | 37.8 | 41.1 | 7.52 | 7.61 | 6.50 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 198.3 | 199.1 | 197.0 | 289.35 | 291.28 | 282.30 | 39.8 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 7.27 | 7.21 | 7.04 |
| Textile Mill Products | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weaving Mills, Cotton | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 247.33 | 253.99 | 228.31 | 39.7 | 40.9 | 37.8 | 6.23 | 6.21 | 6.04 |
| Weaving Mills, Synthetics | 97.6 | 98.2 | 97.8 | 273.23 | 274.59 | 257.75 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 6.78 | 6.78 | 6.46 |
| Knitting Mills | 30.2 | 30.4 | 30.1 | 284.00 | 285.07 | 265.85 | 41.4 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 6.86 | 6.97 | 6.50 |
| Textile Finishing, Except Wool | 28.6 | 28.5 | 28.6 | 277.46 | 280.59 | 267.30 | 39.3 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 7.06 | 7.05 | 6.75 |
| Floor Covering Mills | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 245.52 | 236.51 | 227.30 | 39.6 | 38.9 | 39.6 | 6.20 | 6.08 | 5.74 |
| Yarn and Thread Mills | 12.4 | 12.6 | 13.2 | 262.73 | 286.03 | 248.87 | 36.9 | 40.4 | 37.2 | 7.12 | 7.08 | 6.69 |
| Apparel and Other Textile Products | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 305.72 | 282.20 | 286.45 | 44.5 | 42.5 | 43.6 | 6.87 | 6.64 | 6.57 |
| Men's and Boys' Furnishings | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 241.16 | 243.49 | 243.92 | 40.6 | 41.2 | 42.4 | 5.94 | 5.91 | 5.78 |
| Women's and Misses' Outerwear | 38.8 | 39.6 | 38.3 | 180.93 | 189.80 | 176.43 | 37.0 | 38.5 | 37.3 | 4.89 | 4.93 | 4.73 |
| Paper and Allied Products | 9.6 | 9.8 | 8.9 | 161.57 | 177.85 | 165.97 | 35.2 | 37.6 | 36.8 | 4.59 | 4.73 | 4.51 |
| Printing and Publishing | 13.1 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 164.13 | 163.84 | 159.34 | 36.8 | 36.9 | 36.8 | 4.46 | 4.44 | 4.33 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 507.15 | 491.95 | 465.65 | 45.0 | 44.2 | 43.6 | 11.27 | 11.13 | 10.68 |
| | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 293.48 | 291.60 | 296.46 | 39.5 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 7.43 | 7.29 | 7.43 |
| | 21.3 | 21.1 | 21.5 | 440.67 | 428.67 | 441.87 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 42.9 | 10.67 | 10.43 | 10.30 |

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
July, 1984

## CHARLESTON MSA

| INDUSTRY | PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) | | | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) | | | AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) | | | AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 |
| All Manufacturing | 14.8 | 14.8 | 13.7 | 349.40 | 353.08 | 341.01 | 40.3 | 41.2 | 40.5 | 8.67 | 8.57 | 8.42 |
| Durable Goods | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 341.07 | 346.52 | 325.07 | 40.7 | 41.5 | 41.2 | 8.38 | 8.35 | 7.89 |
| Nondurable Goods | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 359.50 | 360.26 | 362.34 | 39.9 | 40.8 | 39.6 | 9.01 | 8.83 | 9.15 |

## COLUMBIA MSA

| INDUSTRY | PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) | | | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) | | | AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) | | | AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1984 | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 |
| All Manufacturing | 21.0 | 19.4 | 18.2 | 264.92 | 286.13 | 277.67 | 37.0 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 7.16 | 7.10 | 6.89 |
| Durable Goods | 8.9 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 279.60 | 273.44 | 270.24 | 40.0 | 39.4 | 39.8 | 6.99 | 6.94 | 6.79 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 289.68 | 265.72 | 268.46 | 42.6 | 39.6 | 40.8 | 6.80 | 6.71 | 6.58 |
| Machinery, Except Electrical | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 319.30 | 310.64 | 282.49 | 41.2 | 40.5 | 41.3 | 7.75 | 7.67 | 6.84 |
| Nondurable Goods | 10.2 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 297.43 | 296.84 | 284.49 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 7.29 | 7.24 | 6.99 |
| Textile Mill Products | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 278.85 | 261.07 | 266.48 | 42.9 | 39.2 | 41.9 | 6.50 | 6.66 | 6.36 |
| Apparel and Other Textile Products | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 174.19 | 168.73 | 158.95 | 37.3 | 36.6 | 35.8 | 4.67 | 4.61 | 4.44 |

## GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

| INDUSTRY | PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) | | | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) | | | AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) | | | AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 |
| All Manufacturing | 75.1 | 75.3 | 74.4 | 285.52 | 289.98 | 270.55 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 40.2 | 7.05 | 7.09 | 6.73 |
| Durable Goods | 21.6 | 21.7 | 21.0 | 286.63 | 297.25 | 282.28 | 39.7 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 7.22 | 7.25 | 6.97 |
| Machinery, Except Electrical | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 307.71 | 316.36 | 312.91 | 39.4 | 40.3 | 41.5 | 7.81 | 7.85 | 7.54 |
| Nondurable Goods | 53.5 | 53.6 | 53.4 | 279.68 | 287.12 | 265.86 | 40.3 | 40.9 | 40.1 | 6.94 | 7.02 | 6.63 |
| Textile Mill Products | 30.3 | 30.0 | 29.4 | 276.61 | 287.58 | 260.00 | 39.8 | 41.2 | 40.0 | 6.95 | 6.98 | 6.50 |
| Weaving Mills, Cotton | 10.7 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 281.90 | 285.52 | 258.55 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 7.03 | 7.05 | 6.48 |
| Weaving Mills, Synthetics | 10.2 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 306.60 | 302.74 | 286.88 | 42.0 | 41.7 | 42.5 | 7.30 | 7.26 | 6.75 |
| Knitting Mills | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 244.60 | 238.76 | 226.44 | 38.1 | 37.6 | 37.0 | 6.42 | 6.35 | 6.12 |
| Textile Finishing, Except Wool | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 240.54 | 244.35 | 213.97 | 38.0 | 38.3 | 34.4 | 6.33 | 6.38 | 6.22 |
| Apparel and Other Textile Products | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 175.97 | 180.50 | 170.40 | 37.6 | 38.0 | 37.7 | 4.68 | 4.75 | 4.52 |
| Men's and Boys' Furnishings | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 155.76 | 160.11 | 158.78 | 35.4 | 35.9 | 36.5 | 4.40 | 4.46 | 4.35 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 370.48 | 373.51 | 337.01 | 42.1 | 42.3 | 41.3 | 8.80 | 8.83 | 8.16 |

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
July, 1984

| COUNTIES | TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY | | | MANUFACTURING | | | NONMANUFACTURING | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1983 |
| ABBEVILLE----- | 6,540 | 6,520 | 6,370 | 3,760 | 3,750 | 3,520 | 2,780 | 2,770 | 2,850 |
| AIKEN--------- | 38,000 | 37,900 | 37,500 | 18,900 | 18,900 | 18,300 | 19,100 | 19,000 | 19,200 |
| ALLENDALE----- | 2,670 | 2,740 | 2,740 | 1,080 | 1,160 | 1,100 | 1,590 | 1,580 | 1,640 |
| ANDERSON------ | 47,480 | 47,770 | 47,500 | 21,800 | 21,990 | 21,480 | 25,680 | 25,780 | 26,020 |
| BAMBERG------- | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,740 | 1,840 | 1,860 | 1,870 | 2,660 | 2,640 | 2,870 |
| BARNWELL------ | 7,090 | 6,900 | 6,920 | 3,340 | 3,150 | 2,970 | 3,750 | 3,750 | 3,950 |
| BEAUFORT------ | 24,770 | 24,530 | 24,580 | 960 | 820 | 1,060 | 23,810 | 23,710 | 23,520 |
| BERKELEY------ | 19,800 | 20,400 | 19,100 | 5,700 | 5,500 | 5,700 | 14,100 | 14,900 | 13,400 |
| CALHOUN------- | 3,800 | 3,800 | 3,850 | 2,150 | 2,150 | 2,160 | 1,650 | 1,650 | 1,690 |
| CHARLESTON---- | 127,800 | 128,900 | 123,700 | 10,800 | 11,000 | 9,900 | 117,000 | 117,900 | 113,800 |
| CHEROKEE------ | 15,170 | 15,190 | 14,830 | 7,830 | 7,850 | 7,460 | 7,340 | 7,340 | 7,370 |
| CHESTER------- | 11,680 | 11,930 | 12,190 | 6,210 | 6,480 | 6,710 | 5,470 | 5,450 | 5,480 |
| CHESTERFIELD-- | 11,520 | 11,540 | 11,300 | 6,820 | 6,810 | 6,450 | 4,700 | 4,730 | 4,850 |
| CLARENDON----- | 6,470 | 6,450 | 6,280 | 1,960 | 1,930 | 1,760 | 4,510 | 4,520 | 4,520 |
| COLLETON------ | 8,840 | 8,830 | 8,750 | 2,650 | 2,630 | 2,480 | 6,190 | 6,200 | 6,270 |
| DARLINGTON---- | 19,600 | 19,680 | 19,580 | 8,240 | 8,300 | 8,120 | 11,360 | 11,380 | 11,730 |
| DILLON-------- | 8,740 | 8,740 | 8,790 | 3,640 | 3,650 | 3,580 | 5,100 | 5,090 | 5,210 |
| DORCHESTER---- | 12,800 | 12,600 | 11,400 | 3,600 | 3,400 | 3,100 | 9,200 | 9,200 | 8,300 |
| EDGEFIELD----- | 4,200 | 4,200 | 4,170 | 2,050 | 2,050 | 1,970 | 2,150 | 2,150 | 2,200 |
| FAIRFIELD----- | 6,010 | 5,970 | 5,980 | 2,370 | 2,350 | 2,240 | 3,640 | 3,620 | 3,740 |
| FLORENCE------ | 43,810 | 43,690 | 42,770 | 13,670 | 13,600 | 12,560 | 30,140 | 30,090 | 30,210 |
| GEORGETOWN---- | 16,570 | 16,600 | 17,600 | 4,160 | 4,160 | 4,100 | 12,410 | 12,440 | 13,500 |
| GREENVILLE---- | 148,700 | 150,100 | 147,200 | 49,100 | 49,800 | 49,100 | 99,600 | 100,300 | 98,100 |
| GREENWOOD----- | 27,100 | 27,120 | 27,070 | 13,050 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 14,050 | 14,120 | 14,070 |
| HAMPTON------- | 5,070 | 5,060 | 5,010 | 1,950 | 1,940 | 1,820 | 3,120 | 3,120 | 3,190 |
| HORRY--------- | 53,690 | 53,110 | 50,650 | 7,500 | 7,520 | 6,470 | 46,190 | 45,590 | 44,180 |
| JASPER-------- | 3,110 | 3,100 | 3,100 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 2,920 | 2,910 | 2,910 |
| KERSHAW------- | 14,220 | 14,240 | 14,400 | 7,220 | 7,250 | 7,380 | 7,000 | 6,990 | 7,020 |
| LANCASTER----- | 17,600 | 17,670 | 17,790 | 9,880 | 9,920 | 9,930 | 7,720 | 7,750 | 7,860 |
| LAURENS------- | 17,180 | 17,160 | 17,270 | 8,230 | 8,210 | 8,100 | 8,950 | 8,950 | 9,170 |
| LEE----------- | 2,660 | 2,660 | 2,790 | 1,010 | 1,000 | 990 | 1,650 | 1,660 | 1,800 |
| LEXINGTON----- | 41,100 | 42,200 | 40,400 | 12,700 | 13,000 | 12,400 | 28,400 | 29,200 | 28,000 |
| McCORMICK----- | 1,850 | 1,850 | 2,000 | 810 | 810 | 930 | 1,040 | 1,040 | 1,070 |
| MARION-------- | 10,710 | 10,970 | 10,870 | 4,970 | 4,960 | 4,720 | 5,740 | 6,010 | 6,150 |
| MARLBORO------ | 8,870 | 8,920 | 8,660 | 4,510 | 4,560 | 4,160 | 4,360 | 4,360 | 4,500 |
| NEWBERRY------ | 10,610 | 10,540 | 10,450 | 5,070 | 5,010 | 5,000 | 5,540 | 5,530 | 5,450 |
| OCONEE-------- | 18,220 | 18,230 | 18,260 | 8,700 | 8,690 | 8,670 | 9,520 | 9,540 | 9,590 |
| ORANGEBURG---- | 25,370 | 25,370 | 24,740 | 8,940 | 9,000 | 8,200 | 16,430 | 16,370 | 16,540 |
| PICKENS------- | 28,900 | 28,800 | 27,800 | 12,200 | 12,300 | 12,000 | 16,700 | 16,500 | 15,800 |
| RICHLAND------ | 148,800 | 149,100 | 147,300 | 13,900 | 13,900 | 12,700 | 134,900 | 135,200 | 134,600 |
| SALUDA-------- | 3,080 | 3,090 | 2,950 | 1,200 | 1,210 | 1,060 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 1,890 |
| SPARTANBURG--- | 87,900 | 88,900 | 89,300 | 38,000 | 37,800 | 40,500 | 49,900 | 51,100 | 48,800 |
| SUMTER-------- | 27,940 | 27,950 | 28,190 | 8,610 | 8,650 | 8,720 | 19,330 | 19,300 | 19,470 |
| UNION--------- | 9,470 | 9,560 | 9,580 | 5,330 | 5,420 | 5,380 | 4,140 | 4,140 | 4,200 |
| WILLIAMSBURG-- | 8,290 | 8,270 | 8,570 | 2,780 | 2,780 | 2,970 | 5,510 | 5,490 | 5,600 |
| YORK---------- | 39,520 | 39,570 | 39,850 | 12,440 | 12,540 | 12,810 | 27,080 | 27,030 | 27,040 |

NOTE: See Technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
July, 1984

| COUNTIES | LABOR FORCE | | | UNEMPLOYMENT | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | NUMBER | | | PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE | | |
| | JULY 1984 | JUNE 1984 | JULY 1983 | JULY 1984 | JUNE 1984 | JULY 1983 | JULY 1984 | JUNE 1984 | JULY 1983 |
| ABBEVILLE----- | 10,640 | 10,110 | 9,950 | 1,660 | 1,070 | 1,590 | 15.6 | 10.6 | 16.0 |
| AIKEN--------- | 45,320 | 45,410 | 44,490 | 3,410 | 3,410 | 5,190 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 11.7 |
| ALLENDALE----- | 3,490 | 4,090 | 4,120 | 450 | 540 | 680 | 11.4 | 13.2 | 16.5 |
| ANDERSON------ | 64,660 | 64,190 | 63,050 | 5,550 | 4,750 | 6,430 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 10.2 |
| BAMBERG------- | 7,630 | 7,530 | 7,670 | 770 | 710 | 760 | 10.1 | 9.4 | 9.9 |
| BARNWELL------ | 10,190 | 10,080 | 10,050 | 610 | 730 | 1,040 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 10.3 |
| BEAUFORT------ | 32,830 | 31,940 | 32,040 | 1,420 | 1,520 | 2,120 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 6.6 |
| BERKELEY------ | 41,100 | 41,540 | 39,130 | 2,410 | 2,460 | 3,480 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 8.9 |
| CALHOUN------- | 7,530 | 7,460 | 7,560 | 560 | 520 | 780 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 10.3 |
| CHARLESTON---- | 119,680 | 121,160 | 114,630 | 6,540 | 6,880 | 10,400 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 9.1 |
| CHEROKEE------ | 24,310 | 24,710 | 23,510 | 1,430 | 1,770 | 2,140 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 9.1 |
| CHESTER------- | 16,360 | 15,330 | 15,630 | 2,710 | 1,360 | 1,980 | 16.6 | 8.9 | 12.7 |
| CHESTERFIELD-- | 19,600 | 19,680 | 19,190 | 1,420 | 1,480 | 2,090 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 10.9 |
| CLARENDON----- | 14,120 | 13,560 | 13,170 | 1,480 | 1,300 | 1,280 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 9.7 |
| COLLETON------ | 13,550 | 13,590 | 13,560 | 1,040 | 1,100 | 1,640 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 12.1 |
| DARLINGTON---- | 28,990 | 28,910 | 28,600 | 2,690 | 2,570 | 3,360 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 11.7 |
| DILLON-------- | 15,230 | 14,920 | 14,850 | 1,380 | 1,270 | 1,480 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 10.0 |
| DORCHESTER---- | 25,170 | 25,540 | 24,130 | 1,170 | 1,290 | 2,020 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 8.4 |
| EDGEFIELD----- | 8,150 | 8,150 | 8,160 | 540 | 520 | 850 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 10.4 |
| FAIRFIELD----- | 10,100 | 10,090 | 9,840 | 750 | 790 | 940 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 9.6 |
| FLORENCE------ | 53,290 | 53,110 | 52,030 | 4,020 | 4,090 | 5,770 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 11.1 |
| GEORGETOWN---- | 22,660 | 22,630 | 23,550 | 2,020 | 1,900 | 2,580 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 11.0 |
| GREENVILLE---- | 148,430 | 149,300 | 143,570 | 8,960 | 8,550 | 11,810 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 8.2 |
| GREENWOOD----- | 28,150 | 28,400 | 28,680 | 2,010 | 2,180 | 3,670 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 12.8 |
| HAMPTON------- | 7,860 | 7,920 | 7,900 | 580 | 660 | 980 | 7.4 | 8.3 | 12.4 |
| HORRY--------- | 74,510 | 72,950 | 69,460 | 3,790 | 3,690 | 5,290 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 7.6 |
| JASPER-------- | 6,310 | 6,300 | 6,340 | 380 | 410 | 660 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 10.4 |
| KERSHAW------- | 18,530 | 18,320 | 18,340 | 1,680 | 1,410 | 2,000 | 9.1 | 7.7 | 10.9 |
| LANCASTER----- | 22,410 | 22,450 | 22,570 | 1,810 | 1,720 | 2,670 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 11.8 |
| LAURENS------- | 22,250 | 22,170 | 22,670 | 1,720 | 1,710 | 2,970 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 13.1 |
| LEE----------- | 7,960 | 7,860 | 7,980 | 840 | 710 | 930 | 10.6 | 9.0 | 11.7 |
| LEXINGTON----- | 71,140 | 71,320 | 68,730 | 3,870 | 3,550 | 5,240 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 7.6 |
| McCORMICK----- | 3,200 | 3,290 | 3,430 | 420 | 510 | 540 | 13.1 | 15.5 | 15.7 |
| MARION-------- | 16,980 | 16,920 | 16,830 | 2,140 | 1,890 | 2,380 | 12.6 | 11.2 | 14.1 |
| MARLBORO------ | 12,510 | 12,630 | 12,670 | 1,770 | 1,900 | 2,560 | 14.1 | 15.0 | 20.2 |
| NEWBERRY------ | 16,750 | 16,660 | 16,420 | 880 | 900 | 1,420 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 8.6 |
| OCONEE-------- | 21,460 | 21,370 | 21,480 | 2,000 | 1,860 | 2,800 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 13.0 |
| ORANGEBURG---- | 39,970 | 39,850 | 39,200 | 3,200 | 3,130 | 4,660 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 11.9 |
| PICKENS------- | 41,810 | 41,530 | 40,590 | 3,400 | 2,770 | 4,300 | 8.1 | 6.7 | 10.6 |
| RICHLAND------ | 135,270 | 136,580 | 130,280 | 5,980 | 6,350 | 8,270 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 6.3 |
| SALUDA-------- | 7,420 | 7,500 | 7,260 | 540 | 640 | 910 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 12.5 |
| SPARTANBURG--- | 103,100 | 104,430 | 101,400 | 5,310 | 5,750 | 9,020 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 8.9 |
| SUMTER-------- | 37,690 | 36,770 | 36,380 | 3,850 | 2,970 | 3,630 | 10.2 | 8.1 | 10.0 |
| UNION--------- | 12,890 | 13,180 | 13,810 | 1,410 | 1,460 | 2,700 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 19.6 |
| WILLIAMSBURG-- | 17,260 | 17,080 | 17,540 | 1,540 | 1,530 | 1,980 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 11.3 |
| YORK---------- | 53,780 | 53,900 | 53,480 | 4,180 | 4,040 | 5,650 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 10.6 |

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

# TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1983 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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